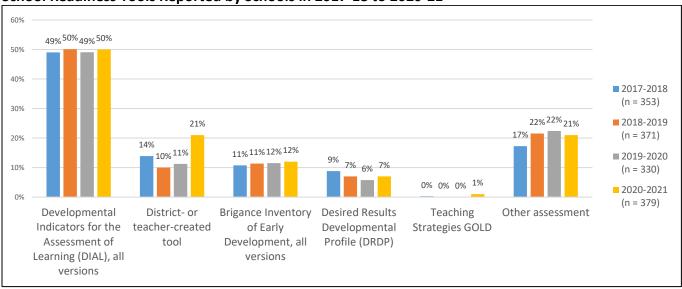
Summary of Kindergarten Entry Assessment (KEA) Activities *Revised March 2022*



Prior to 2021, the Department recommended the Desired Results Developmental Profile (DRDP) as the school readiness tool to assess the skills and behaviors of preschoolers. A review of data collected from schools indicated most schools were not using this recommended tool.

School Readiness Tools Reported by Schools in 2017-18 to 2020-21



A closer look at these data revealed few schools reported using the DRDP and most schools reported using the DIAL as the measure of school readiness; however, the DIAL is a developmental screening tool and not designed to measure school readiness.

November 2020: School Readiness Stakeholder Group

Approximately 45 professionals were identified to form a stakeholder group to discuss school readiness data and next steps for collecting school readiness information. The group was comprised of 30 teachers and leaders, eight higher education staff, and seven state staff. Schools represented in the stakeholder group included:

Area	Schools	
Northwest	St. Joseph, Nodaway County	
Northeast	Kirksville, Scotland County	
Central	North Callaway, Fulton, Columbia, Wardsville	
Kansas City	Independence, Center, Belton, Lafayette	
St. Louis	Normandy, Bayless, Valley Park, St. Louis Public	
Southwest	Joplin, Springfield, Marionville, West Plains, Branson	
South Central	Rolla, Meramec Valley	
Southeast	Dexter, Jackson, Kennett	

December 2020 to February 2021: Screening versus Assessment Discussions

Within the first few meetings, the stakeholder group quickly realized the need to better define screening versus assessment, and the distinction between the purpose and properties of each. The group developed a chart to compare/contrast the core components of each, which included the following:

Topic	Developmental Screening	Kindergarten Entry Assessment
Characteristics	• Brief	In-depth
	Inexpensive tools	Usually cost more than screening tools
	Provides a snapshot of children's	Provides a description of children's abilities
	abilities	Usually criterion-referenced
	Norm-referenced	
Purpose	To determine if further diagnostic	To inform instruction To inform for illing of the inch library's
	assessment is neededTo provide supportive information for	To inform families of their children's development
	professionals and families	To inform policy at district and state levels
Targeted	All children birth to kindergarten entry	All children enrolled in kindergarten
population	An emidren birth to kindergarten entry	All children children in kildergarten
Access	How to reach children who are not	How to reach children who are not enrolled in
considerations	screened by home visiting/parent	public schools
	education programs, and/or do not	
	attend preschool	
When	Administered at least annually birth to	Beginning of kindergarten (first 6-8 weeks,
administered	five	depending on tool chosen)
Who administers	Parent educators, home visitors, child	Kindergarten teachers or primary teachers in the
	care providers, preschool teachers,	case of children with IEPs
Domains	healthcare providers, ECSE teachers • Brief measure of all domains, may have	In-depth measure of all domains using one tool
measured	to use several tools to address all	in-depth measure of all domains using one tool
	domains	
Results reported	Overall development compared to	Overall kindergarten readiness
•	same-age children	Readiness in specific domains
	Development in specific domains	·
	compared to same-age children	
Single vs. multiple	Multiple tools are already approved for	Menu approach (multiple tools) allows schools
tool approach	PAT	already using an appropriate KEA tool to
		continue doing so
Examples of tools	Ages & Stages Questionnaires, Third Ages & Stages Questionnaires, Third	Kindergarten Observation Form (KOF) Decired Results R
	Edition (ASQ-3) • Ages & Stages Questionnaires: Social-	Desired Results Developmental Profile- Kindergarten Essential (DRDP-K Essential)
	Emotional, Second Edition (ASQ: SE-2)	Brigance Inventory of Early Development III
	Developmental Indicators for the	Standardized (IED III Standardized)
	Assessment of Learning-4 th Ed. (DIAL-4)	
	The Devereux Early Childhood	
	Assessment for Infants (DECA-I)	
	The Devereux Early Childhood Assessment for Toddlers (DECA-T)	
	The Devereux Early Childhood	
	Assessment for Preschoolers, 2 nd Edition	
	(DECA-P2)	
Training	To increase availability of screenings,	Training is critical to ensure reliability and validity,
	the state should offer training for the	particularly for observation-based measures
	selected tool(s) to a variety of early	To lower costs, the state should work with
	childhood professionals	publishers to gain access to recorded and virtual trainings for the selected tool(s)
State-level	Need to work with home visiting/parent	Need to work with kindergarten teachers to
reporting	education programs to collect screening	collect KEA information
	information	Stored in the MOSIS K-12 student record
	Stored in a program-level system	
State-level	Aggregating data from multiple tools	Aggregating data from multiple tools may be
considerations	may be tricky	tricky

Group discussions, particularly around access to all children, generated a two-pronged strategy to support school readiness activities **before and after** kindergarten entry that:

- 1. Build on the current birth to five screening activities to ensure that all children are screened at least once a year; and,
- 2. Adopt a comprehensive, multi-domain kindergarten entry assessment (KEA) to be used at kindergarten entry.

Lessons Learned

Stakeholders discussed lessons learned from the current school readiness assessment activities (e.g., what's working, what's not working) and came up with four critical lessons:

- 1. Administer the tool quickly (within the first few weeks). Otherwise you are no longer assessing readiness; you are assessing the learning a child has made in the first 6-8 weeks of kindergarten, which may produce invalid readiness data.
- 2. Consider one-time, low-cost assessments that can be easily aligned to other assessment tools that schools may use in kindergarten.
- 3. Produce useful information that can inform teacher's instruction and align to the early learning standards, so it is meaningful to the teacher and the parent, and not just one more thing that teachers have to do.
- 4. Consider training that is easy to access and no-cost to the school, including virtual training that new teachers can access quickly.

March 2021: Kindergarten Observation Form (KOF)

During stakeholder meeting discussions, the group learned of a tool, the Kindergarten Observation Form (KOF), used in the Independence school district and surrounding schools. Stakeholders liked the idea of looking at a readiness tool that a school was already using in Missouri, and one that meets the four lessons learned listed above. The stakeholders also appreciated the immediate reporting, from child to classroom level, available to teachers for use in planning instruction. Note: the KOF does not necessarily replace other assessments used in kindergarten, rather it provides a baseline of readiness skills and behaviors that may be aligned to other formative assessments as needed.

March through October 2021: Initial Implementation of KOF Pilot

During stakeholder meeting discussions, the group expressed a desire to pilot the KOF in the upcoming school year. In June 2021, DESE held a KEA orientation webinar for all teachers, leaders, and other school staff interested in the KOF pilot. The webinar summarized the key points and discussions from stakeholder meetings.

- In August 2021, DESE provided virtual training for approximately 100 kindergarten teachers and school leaders/staff to learn more about the KOF. The training duration was approximately two hours. The training was paid for by the state Preschool Development Grant and provided at no-cost to the school.
- In September and October 2021, teachers administered the KOF for students entering kindergarten and reported the data in the October cycle of DESE student data.

November 2021: Stakeholder Meeting and Survey

The stakeholder group reconvened to share experiences and collect feedback on the virtual training and administration of the KOF. A survey requesting feedback was sent to all pilot participants. Overall feedback was positive. The participants appreciated having virtual training available at no-cost. A few teachers who already used a kindergarten assessment felt the KOF duplicated some of the data they collected. Results from the pilot indicated 58% of 849 children assessed were ready for school, overall. Mean scores were generally higher in the Physical Development domain and lower in the Language and Literacy domain.

March 2022: Scale-up the KOF Pilot

The Office of Childhood completed plans to scale-up the KEA pilot and opened registration for additional kindergarten teachers to participate in using the KOF for school year 2022-23.

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